Protective Research Group

Bomb Security Management

Strategies for Reduction and Managing the Threat

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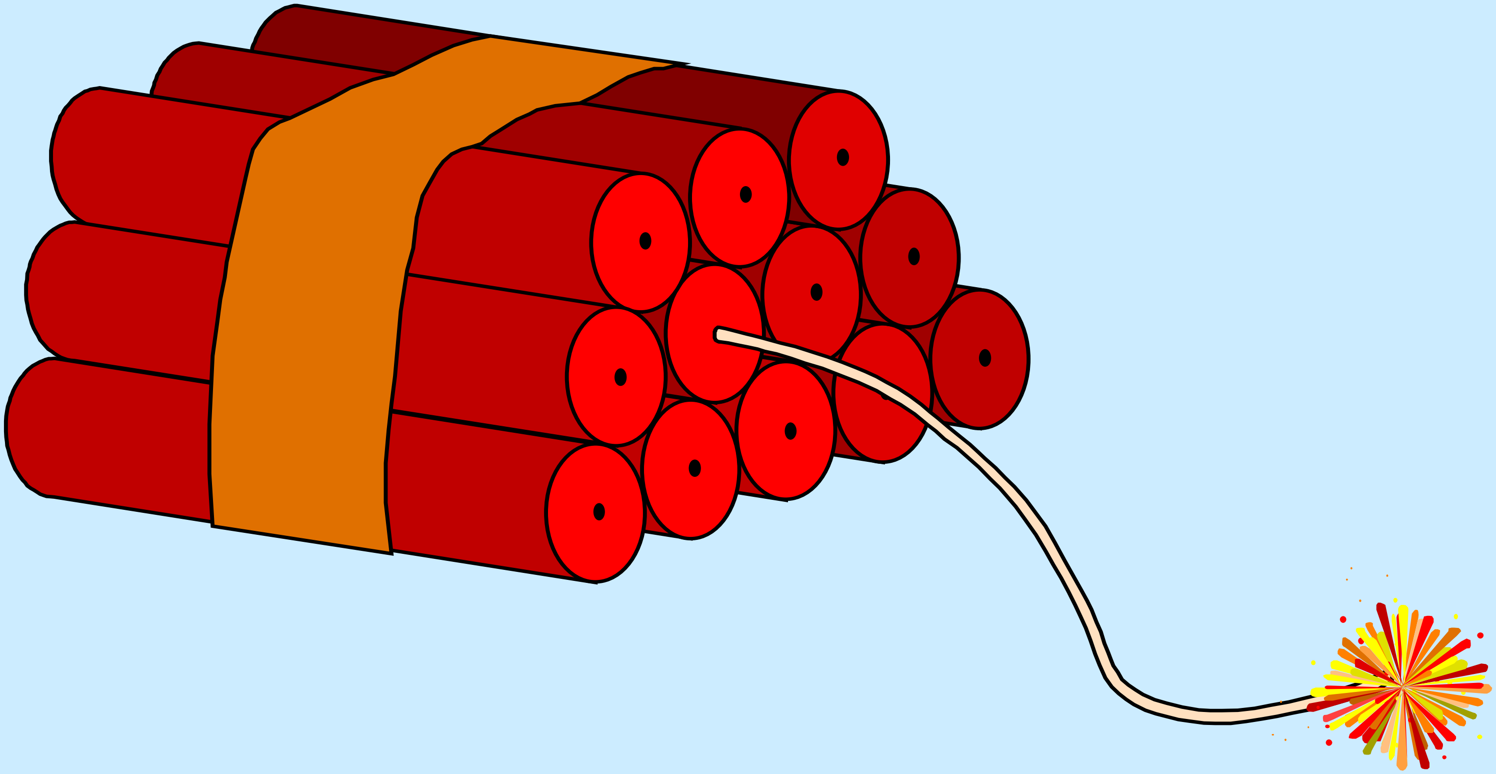
Objectives

- Define the nature of bombing violence
- Create an understanding of the threat
- Explore the motivations and tactics used by bombers
- Examine proactive and reactive countermeasures
- Arrive at logical solutions to reducing and managing bomb threat risk

Fundamentals of Explosives Devices



Fundamentals of Explosives

- Detailed knowledge of explosives and explosive devices is not necessary in the context of a bomb security plan

- Understanding the way in which explosives are utilized as weapons, along with the motivations behind this threat, is of greater importance

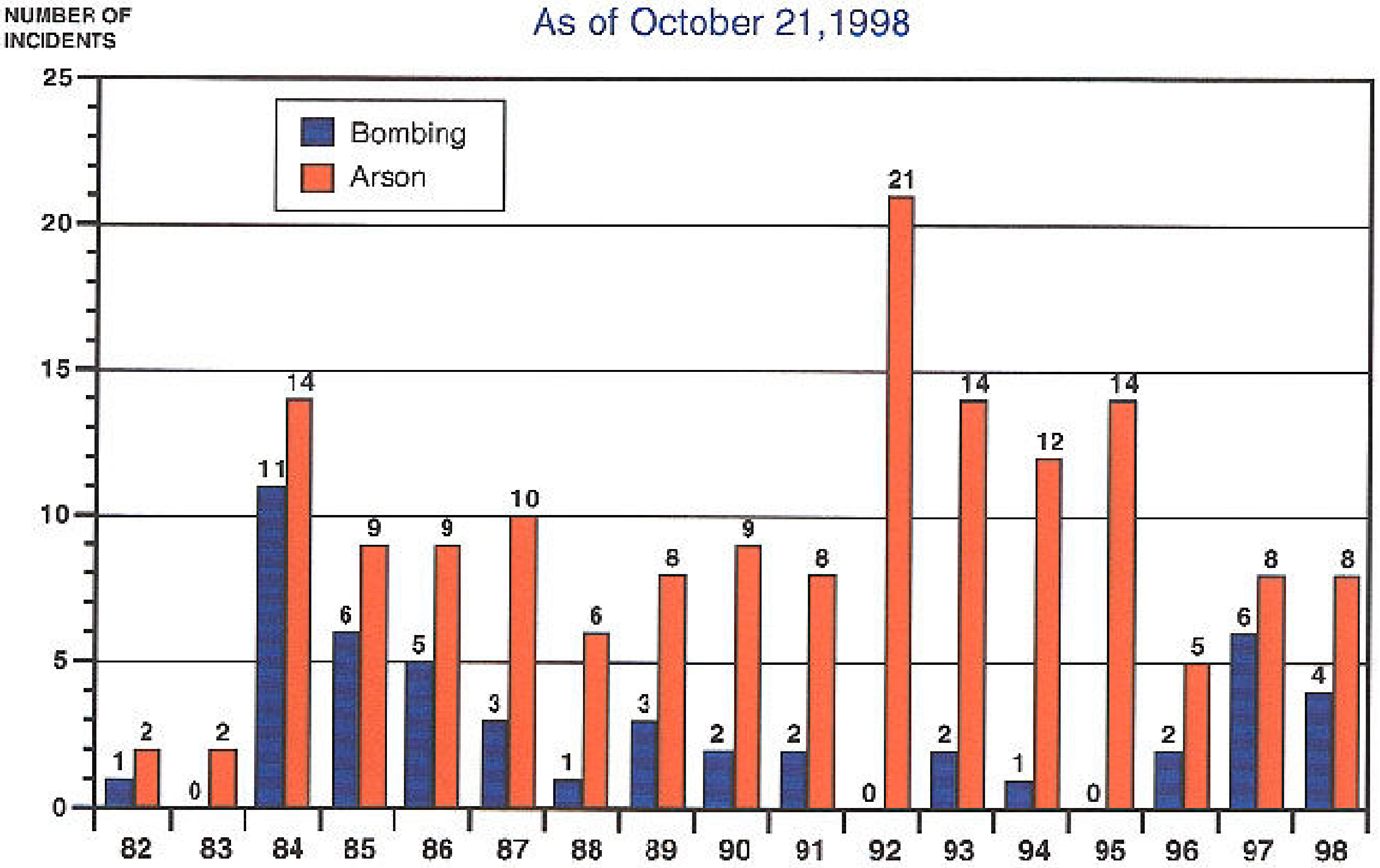
Why Bombs?

- Components necessary to build a bomb are easily obtained
- Constructing a bomb requires minimum knowledge
- Inexpensive to construct
- Creates a lot of damage
- Places distance between bomber and target
- Large psychological impact

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

Abortion Clinic Violence 1982 - 1998

As of October 21,1998



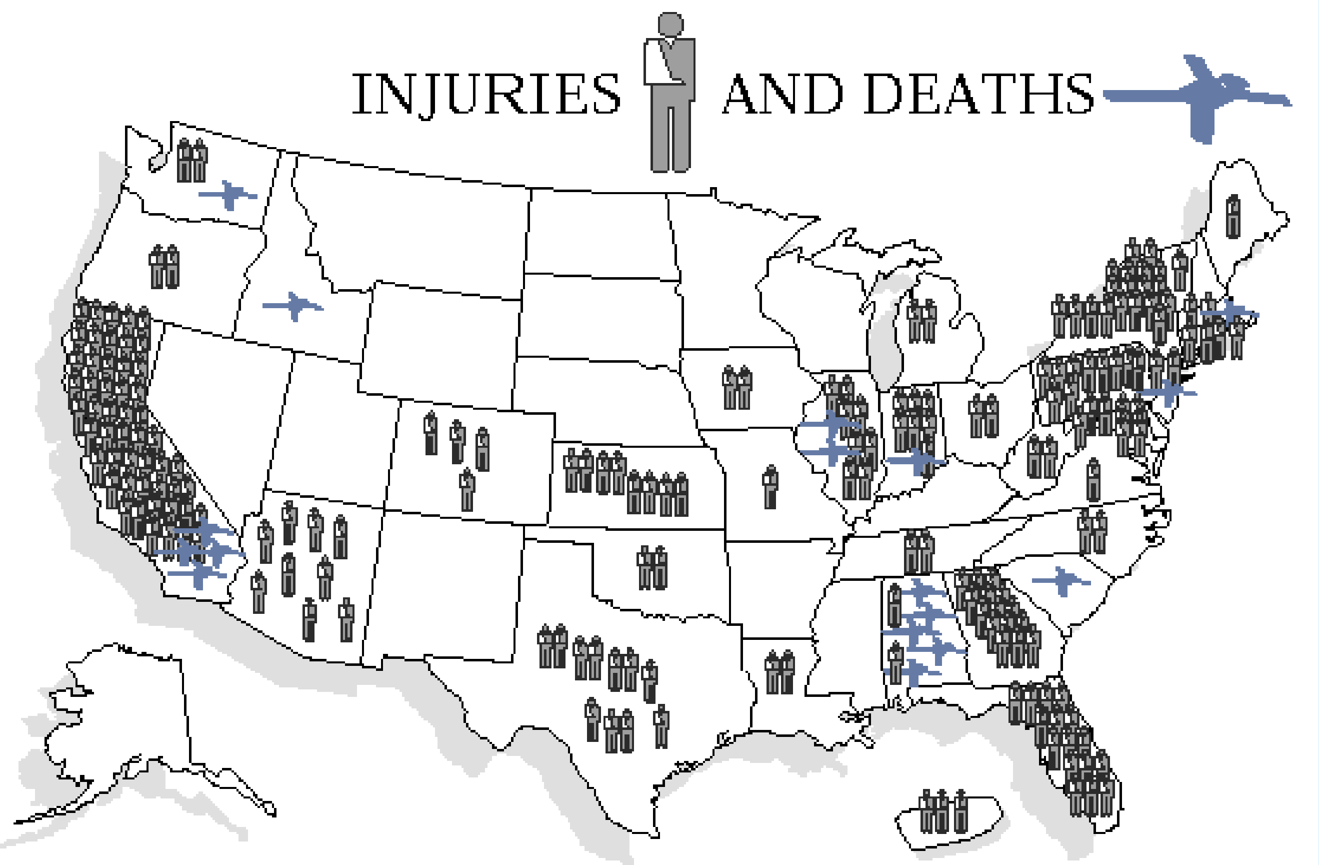
Trends in Bomb Related Violence

- A total of 4335 bomb related incidents where reported to the FBI Bomb Data Center in 1997
  - this number reflects actual bombings, attempts, and recoveries
- 2217 of these incidents where actual bombings
- 72% of these actual incidents were successful
- 28% of these actual incidents were unsuccessful

Trends in Bomb Related Violence

- Actual bombing incidents in 1997 resulted in 18 fatalities and 204 injured persons
- The total property damage resulting from these incidents is estimated to be 9 million dollars

Injury Map



Trend Totals 1980 - 1995

Attempted Bombings	4054
Attempted Incendiary	1426
Actual Bombings	17243
Incendiary Bombings	5209
Hoax Devices	2137
Total Injured	7226
Total Killed	1041

Current Trends

- Bombs are weapon of choice
- Mail bombs
- Large improvised explosive devices such as truck bombs
- Acts perpetrated against civilian targets
- Suicide bombings
- Aircraft being used as explosive devices

Future Trends

- Bombs will remain weapon of choice
- Explosive devices used to deliver weapons of mass destruction
  - Radiological
  - Chemical
  - Biological

Classification of Devices

- Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)
- Incendiary Devices
- Military Munitions

Explosive Devices

- 76% of all reported bombing incidents in 1997 involved the use of improvised explosive devices
- The remaining 24% of incidents involved the use of incendiary devices

Bomb Components

- Explosive devices are composed of four basic components
  - Explosive
  - Detonator
  - Power source
  - Time delay
- The type of components and the method used to construct a device are determined only by the imagination of the bomb maker

Classification of Explosives

- Low Explosives
- High Explosives
- Incendiaries

Low Explosives

- Explosive compounds which release energy at a rate of under 1000 meters a second
- Energy released at this rate is classified as a deflagration
- Includes compounds such as:
  - black powder, smokeless powder, explosive propellants

High Explosives

- Explosive compounds which release energy at a rate of over 1000 meters a second
- Energy released at this rate is classified as a detonation
- Includes compounds such as:
  - TNT, Dynamite, RDX, Semtex, PETN, C-4, Nitroglycerin

Incendiaries

- Flammable liquids
- Energy released at a rate slower then low explosives
- Classified as burning
- Includes: gasoline, kerosene, etc.

Usage in Improvised Devices

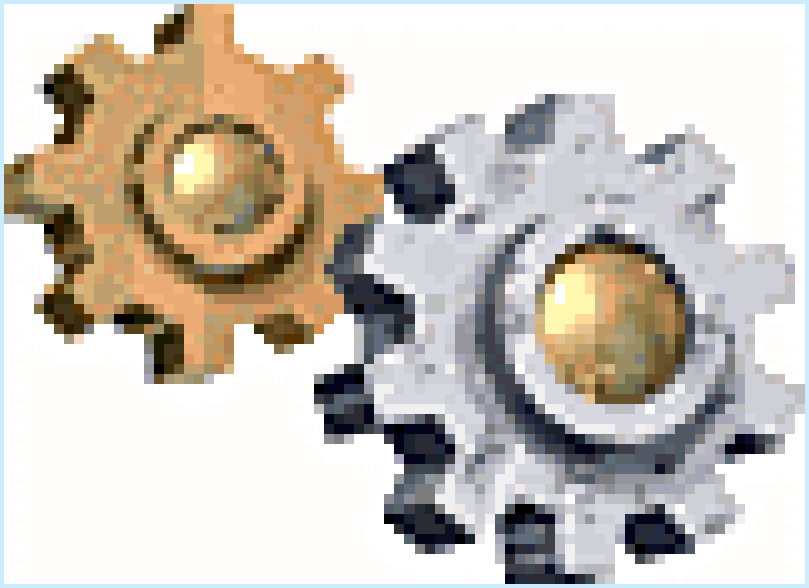
- Low explosives used in 3016 of reported incidents
  - Gun powder being the primary material (1919 cases)
- High explosives used in 223 of reported incidents
  - Dynamite being the primary material (124 cases)
- Incendiary material used in 915 of incidents
  - Gasoline being the primary material (684 cases)

Detonator

- Blasting caps
- Fuses
- Chemicals

Power Source

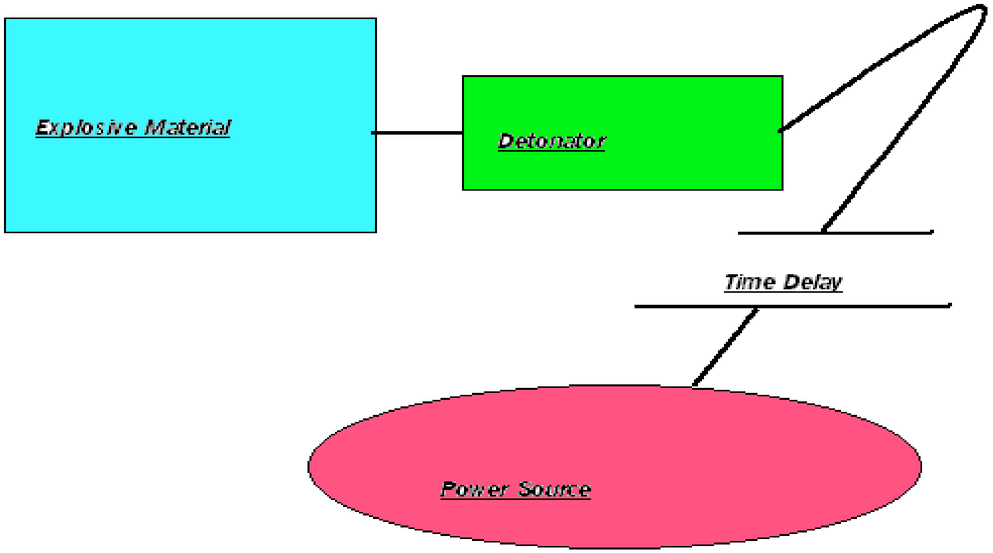
- Batteries
- Chemical
- Mechanical



Time Delay

- Mechanical or electric clocks
- Burning fuses
- Pressure switches

Component Diagram



Device Functioning

- Time delay
  - approximately 4063 of all cases reported in 1997
- Impact / 589 of reported cases
- Action / 131 of reported cases
- Booby trap / 106 of reported cases
- Remote control / 47 of reported cases

Explosive Effects

- When explosive material is ignited, escaping gases produce an overpressure in the air which expands in all directions from the center
- This expansion of gases creates a wave (blast) of air which has a concussion (shock) effect
- This wave of air can be hundreds of times more powerful than the wind produced by a hurricane
- This effect is called “brisant” or shattering effect

Detonation Velocity

Dynamite	8-22,000 ft/s	2-4 miles/s
Nitroglycerin	25,00 ft/s	5 miles/s
TNT	22,637 ft/s	4 miles/s
C-4	26,377 ft/s	5 miles/s
RDX	27,394 ft/s	5 miles/s
PETN	27,200 ft/s	5 miles/s
ANFO	12-15,000 ft/s	2-3 miles/s
Black powder	1,641 ft/s	.31 miles/s

Explosive Effects

- Flying debris created by the explosion also presents a hazard
- The force of the blast wave can shatter objects near the explosion propelling their fragments through the air
- The device itself may be designed to produce fragments upon detonation

Identifying an Explosive Device

- Bombs can be complex or simple in design
- They may be disguised to look like other objects
- There is no way to predict the type of device that may be use against a company
- Concentration should be placed on identifying suspicious objects in the environment
- Bombs can be “Open” or “Closed”

The Open Bomb

- A bomb in which the bomber has made no effort to conceal the device
- Components of the device will be easily recognizable to the individual discovering it
  - Metal or plastic pipes
  - Items taped together
  - Aluminum foil
  - Explosive material
  - Nails or ball bearings
  - Clocks or timers
  - Electronic devices
  - Liquids or chemicals
  - Wires or springs

The Closed Bomb

- A bomb which has be concealed inside something
- Bomb components can not be observed
- Definitive identification can only be obtained through the use of equipment such as x-ray, vapor detectors, explosive detection dogs, metal detectors, etc.
- Additional clues may be sounds or odors produced by the device

Methods of Concealment

- Mail or packages
- Briefcase or handbags
- Cars or trucks
- Lunch boxes
- Candy or candy boxes
- Flower pots or planters
- Shopping bags
- Electronic devices
- Books
- Coffee or paint cans
- Food products
- Wrapped as gifts
- Children’s toys

Methods of Bomb Delivery

- Entering as mail or package deliveries
  - Daily mail
  - Special delivery
  - Gifts or flowers
- Delivered by an individual
  - Carried into a facility by an employee, visitor, vendor
  - Pre-positioned at a facility
  - Carried into the facility by an individual unknowingly
  - Worn by an individual

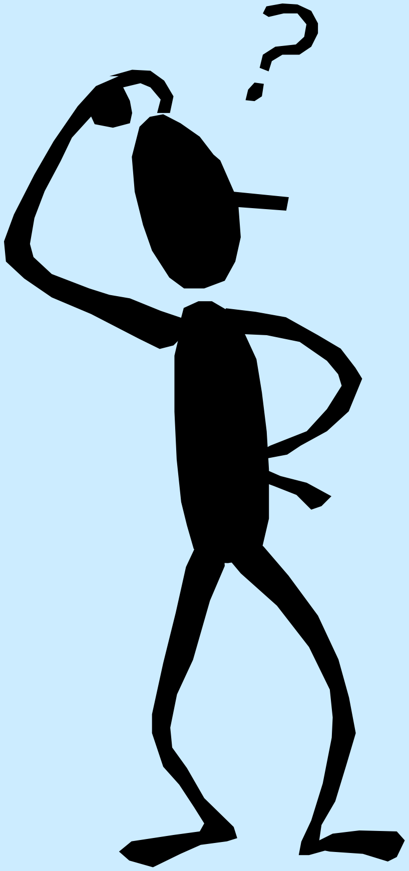
Methods of Bomb Delivery

- Entering as supplies
  - Concealed in routine supply deliveries
  - Entering with vendors or contractors
- Entering in vehicles
  - Planted in vehicles left in parking areas
  - Planted in vehicles parked on the street
  - Direct attacks by suicide bombers

Methods of Bomb Delivery

- Airborne delivery
  - Dropped from aircraft
  - Thrown at the facility
  - Launched at the facility
- Waterborne delivery
  - Delivered by boat
  - Delivered by swimmer
  - Floated to the facility

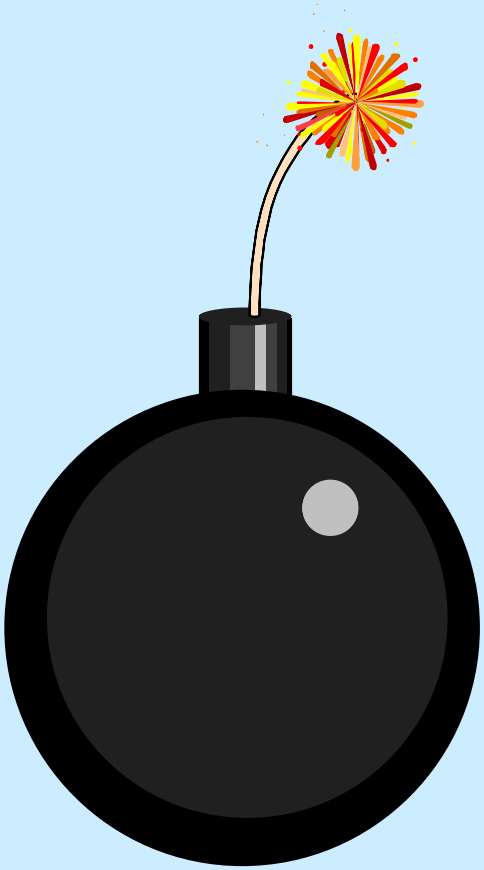
Risk Assessment



What are the Risks?

- Bomb threats directed at the company
  - The vast majority of bomb threats are found to be hoaxes
- Bomb attacks directed at the company
  - The vast majority of bombings are not proceeded by a threat or warning

The Problem



- Trying to predict when, where, and who will be the next victim of bomb related violence

The Reality

- Trying to predict a bomb attack in advance is virtually impossible
- The operational details of an attack are under the control of perpetrator
  - The target
  - The timing of the attack
  - The location of the attack
  - Method of attack
  - Type of device used

The Solution

- Advance planning which includes both proactive and reactive measures designed to reduce and manage such threats

Who is a Potential Target?

- Any individual or organization can become the target of bomb related violence

Trends in Target Selection 1997

- Residential - 1043
  - Residences - 270
  - Mailboxes/other - 773
- Commercial - 236
  - Retail - 126
  - Restaurants - 40
- Vehicles - 284
- Open Areas - 210
- State/Local Gov - 62
- Bridges/Highway - 59
- Federal Gov - 36
- Churches - 33
- Medical - 14

Trends in Target Selection 91-95

- Residences - 3292
  - Mailboxes - 3670
- Commercial - 1697
- Vehicles - 1841
- Open Areas - 793
- State/Local Gov - 207
- Federal Gov - 51
- Churches - 63
- Medical - 49

- BATF Statistics

Incident Timing

- 64% of all actual bombing incidents occurred between the hours of 6pm and 6am
- 18% occurred in the late morning hours
- 18% occurred in the afternoon hours

Incident Geography

- 37% Western States
- 28% Southern States
- 25% North Central
- 10% Eastern States

- Top five states
  - California 458
  - Florida 208
  - Illinois 204
  - Texas 103
  - Washington 101

Target Selection

- Bombings are not random occurrences
- Criminal behavior is a product of human behavior, and human behavior is never random
  - Psychological anomalies being the exception
- While it may be true that an organization may be chosen at random, it’s not by accident
- Bombs do not accidentally end up in building

Target Selection

- Bombing are planned incidents perpetrated by individuals or groups motivated to carry out such an attack
- This also holds true for perpetrators of bomb threats
- Desire, ability, and opportunity are required before a crime can be committed

Motivations

- The motivation behind an attack originates in the mind of the perpetrator
- Motivation is the trigger which fuels the act
- Motivations can be developed over time
- Motivations can be simple or complex
- Motivations can be real or imagined
- Common motivations include revenge, social or political agendas, financial gain, fantasy

Trends in Bombing Motivation 1997

Unknown	1457
Vandalism/ Mischief	945
Personal Animosity	149
Revenge	144
Intimidation	148
Criminal / Robbery	110
Terror/Protest/Publicity	44

Perpetrators

- Terrorist
- Criminal
- Disgruntled employee
- Disgruntled customer
- Activist
- Mentally disturbed
- Competitors

Perpetrator Trends 1997

Juvenile	858	Neighbor	104
Domestic	96	Drug Related	65
Gang Related	56	Terrorist	16
Racial	14	Labor	12
Others	192	Unknown	1639

Basic Bomber Profile

- Social loner
- Not good at face to face confrontation
- Seeks attention and power
- Intelligent
- Usually sane
- Has gadgeteering / tinkering skills
- Has some link to the target
- Is a risk taker

Minimum Capabilities Required

- Desire to perpetrate the act
- Ability to develop plan from preparation to execution
- Willingness to risk personal injury
- Ability to maintain operational security
- Knowledge of explosives and components
- Access to explosives and components
- Ability to assemble a simple device
- Ability to gather target information
- Ability to transport the device to the target

Specific Motivation Scenarios

- Relationship exist between bomber and target
  - Employee, former employee, or family member seeking revenge due to a grievance (real or imagined)
  - Disgruntled customer or vendor seeking revenge for a wrong inflicted upon (real or imagined)
  - Mentally disturbed individual who believes a personal or professional bond exist. In these types of cases executives or employees may also be the target of stalking

Specific Motivation Scenarios

- Organization targeted for social / political reason
  - Individual or group disagrees with the organization’s type of business, product, policies
  - Individual or group opposes the organization’s social or political standing in the community
  - Organization selected for symbolic reason
  - Organization selected based on the level of publicity that can be derived from the act

Specific Motivation Scenarios

- Motivation is financial gain
  - Extortion plot
  - Competitors seeking to disrupt or destroy the organization’s operation
  - Insurance fraud
  - Robbery

Specific Motivation Scenarios

- Vandalism
  - Individual bombs organization for no other reason than to create damage
  - Individual suffers from psychological condition such as pyromania
  - Juveniles
  - Gang related

Specific Motivation Scenarios

- Other
  - Organization becomes a target due to specific partnerships with other businesses
  - Organization becomes a target due to a third party domestic dispute
  - Organization is targeted in order to create a diversion for another crime being committed in the area
  - Bombing is performed to cover up another crime

Risk Factors

- Every organization has a slightly different level of risk unique to them
- The risk of bomb violence depends upon variables such as:
  - type of business
  - geography
  - history of violence
  - building design
  - political/social climate
  - security utilized
  - public opinion
  - work force
  - business alliances

Specific Risk Factors

- Does the organization operate in countries that are currently experiencing high levels of terrorism?
- Does the organization operate in countries that are currently experiencing diplomatic tension with the United States?
- Is the organization involved in politics?
- Does the organization support political or social causes which may be considered inappropriate?

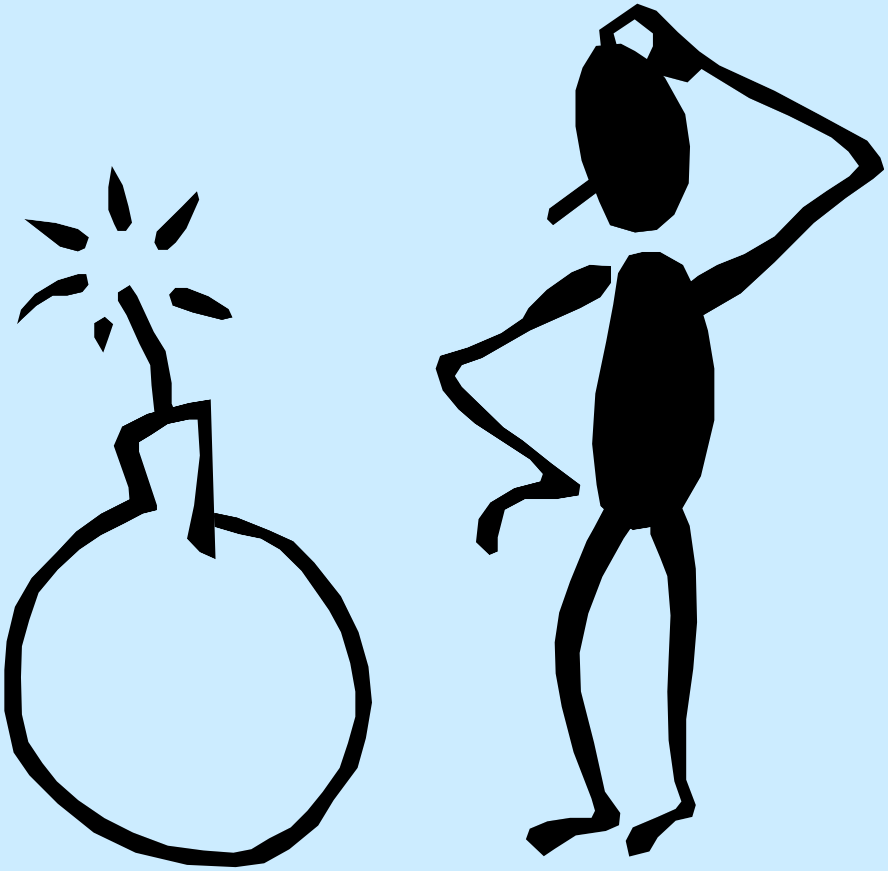
Specific Risk Factors

- Does the organization have a history of being the target of violent incidents?
- Have bomb threats been received in the past?
- Is the organization currently involved in labor disputes or negotiations?
- Is the organization a government contractor?
- Does the organization manufacture, sell, or transport products to the military?

Specific Risk Factors

- Has management made public statements regarding sensitive political or social issues?
- Has the organization downsized or closed facilities?
- Does the organization have a security program?
- Does the organization’s security program address the issue of bomb violence?

Developing a Plan



The Approach

- The bomb risk problem will not solve itself
- The effective reduction and management of this threat requires a plan
- This threat should be viewed in the same way as any other natural or man-made risk and a plan developed in the same manner

The Approach

- Planning must start at the top
- Planning must be unique to the organization
- Planning must involve all stakeholders
- The plan must be simple
- The plan must be systematic
- The plan must be developed with the four phases of emergency management in mind

Phases of Emergency Management

- Preparedness
  - assessment, planning, equipment, training, drills
- Response
  - emergency notifications, searches, evacuations
- Recovery
  - returning to work, repairing damage
- Mitigation
  - post event evaluation, updating and improving plans

Leadership

- Management will bear the burden of responsibility with regards to development and administration of the plan
- Management must be actively involved in all aspects of the plan
- A management official with decision making authority should be present at the facility at all times

Planning Aspects

- The plan must be both simple and systematic
- The plan must stress safety at all times
- Plans must be developed in writing
- Plans must be easily understood
- All personnel should receive training
- The plan should stress a teamwork approach
- The plan should be integrated into existing disaster planning

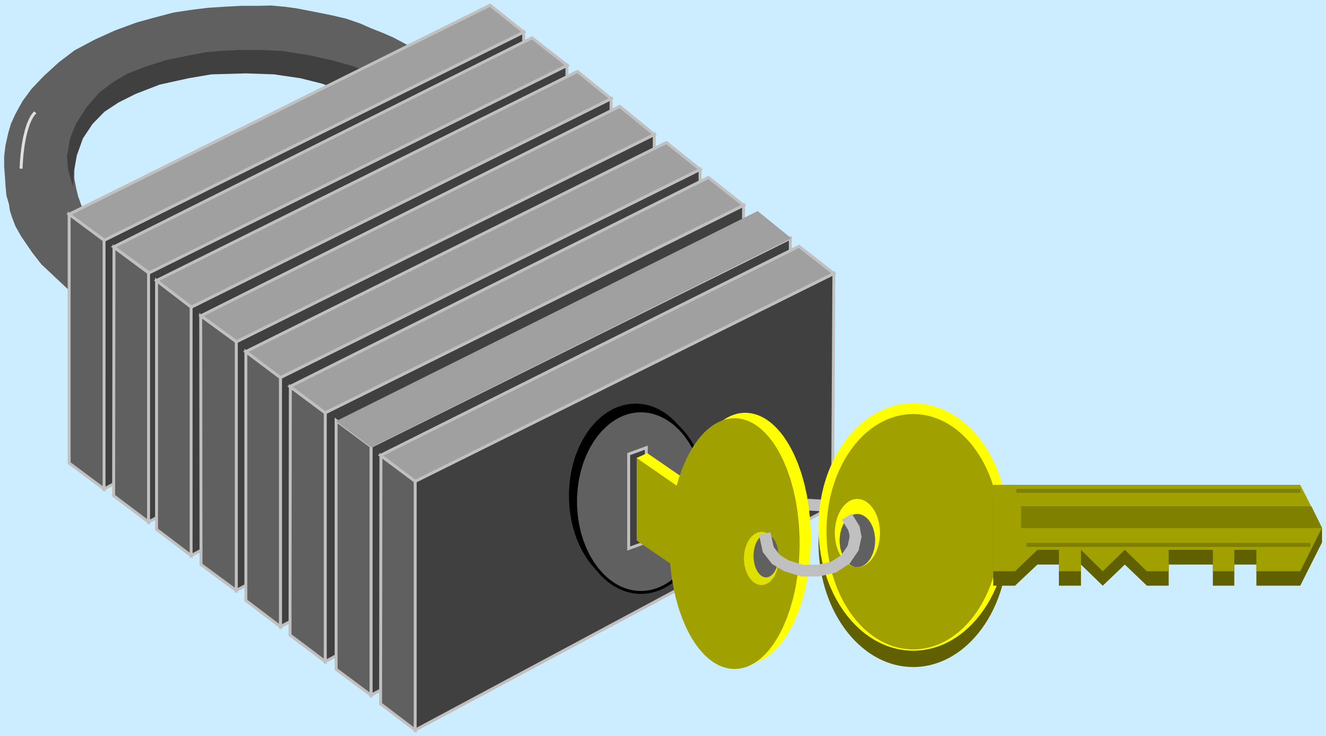
Planning Aspects

- Large organizations should consider creating a crisis management team for handling such events
- A clear chain of command should be established
- The plan should be routinely reviewed and tested
- The plan should include all departments and/or tenants occupying space in the facility
- Plan should address and define Police, Fire, and EMS response aspects

Planning Aspects

- The plan should address the response to an actual detonation of a device
- First aid
- Legal issues
- Lost revenues
- Lost confidence
- Business recovery
- News media management

Physical Security



Access Control

- Access control is the first line of defense in a comprehensive bomb security program

- The goal of access control is to keep explosive devices from entering the facility in the first place

Access Control

- A system of employee, visitor, and vendor identification should be considered
- All persons entering the facility should be verified
- A registration procedure should be established to keep an accurate record of persons visiting the facility
- In addition to visitor sign-in & sign-out, items carried should also be recorded

Access Control

- Visitors should be escorted at all times
- Visitors access to work areas should be limited
- Policies and procedures for inspecting items carried into the facility
- Inspection of mail or supply deliveries
- Procedures should be established for after-hours deliveries

Access Control

- Security of doors & windows must be considered
- Emergency exits should be secured from outside access and monitored or alarmed
- A key control procedure should be established.
- Card access system
- Perimeter barriers (if used) should be maintained and lighted during hours of darkness

Surveillance

- CCTV monitoring should be considered
  - Lobby areas
  - Parking areas
  - Outer and inner perimeters
  - Emergency exits
  - Other areas common to the public

Parking Areas

- System for identifying employee vehicles from visitor vehicles
- Designating “No Parking Zones” or “Fire Lanes” around the facility perimeter
- Establishing a closed parking area for employees and a separate parking area for visitors/vendors
- Surveillance monitoring

Parking Areas

- Anti-vehicle barricades should be considered for facility entrances accessible to vehicles
- Security patrols of parking areas
- Lighting during hours of darkness

Housekeeping

- Lobby areas should be kept clear of unnecessary objects and furniture
- Hallways and stairwells should be kept clear of obstructions
- Common area trash bins should be inspected and emptied routinely
- Common restrooms should be inspected routinely
- Unused storage rooms should be secured

Bomb Threats

The Problem

- Bomb threats can occur at anytime
- Bomb threats can occur no matter the level of security an organization maintains
- One of the most cost effective tactics of terrorism or revenge
- The goal is to disrupt business activities
- The result is fear and panic among employees and lost productivity & revenue

Trends

- The vast majority of bomb threats are hoaxes
- Actual bombings are not normally proceeded by a threat or warning
- One should not develop a false sense of security because statistics indicate that most threats are hoaxes

Threat Delivery

- Bomb threats can be deliver by:
  - Telephone
  - Written
  - Email
  - Videotape
  - Audiotape
  - To a third party such as police or media

Motivations

- Similar to actual bombing incidents
- Political or social
- Revenge
- Financial
- Vandalism or pranks
- Copycats
- Diversions
- Limiting injury in a real event

Primary Delivery Method

Evaluating a Threat

- All threats must be considered serious
- All threats must be considered an individual event
- Information contained in the threat must be collected and evaluated
- All threats should be considered real until proven otherwise
- Was threat received through main number or an extension

Evaluating a Threat

- Non-specific threats
  - the threat provides little or no specific information
  - Difficult to evaluate
  - Generally considered non-creditable threat
- Specific threats
  - the threat provides specific or detailed information about a bomb and/or the organization’s layout, procedures, or operation
  - This type of threat is generally considered creditable

Evaluation Criteria

- Call initiated as a bomb threat
- Call initiated as a service complaint
- Caller identified themselves by name
- Caller is known to the organization
- Caller provided a motive for the threat
- Caller identified self as member of a group
- Group is known to the organization
- Similar threats have been received in past

Evaluation Criteria

- Location of a device provided
- Description of a device provided
- Time of detonation provided
- Information regarding layout provided
- Information regarding procedures provided
- Building contains people
- Location provided checked and contains a suspicious item

Handling the Threat

- Remain calm and in control
  - panic and fear interfere with the ability to concentrate
  - don’t miss valuable information
  - treat as any other business call
- Don’t hang up, transfer, or place called on hold
  - may be the only contact with caller, don’t lose them
- Signal a co-worker to listen in
  - only one person speaks to the caller

Handling the Threat

- Signal co-worker to notify security/management
  - initiate the bomb threat response plan
- Use your telephone etiquette skills
  - be polite and treat the caller with respect
  - don’t become angry, degrade, or verbally abuse
- Keep it conversational
  - try to get the caller to talk
  - the more they talk, the more information obtained
  - ask questions

Handling the Threat

- Obtain all important information
  - WHERE IS THE BOMB?
  - WHEN WILL IT EXPLODE?
  - WHAT DOES THE BOMB LOOK LIKE?
- Record the call if possible
  - audio / caller ID
- Take notes
  - use a bomb threat checklist

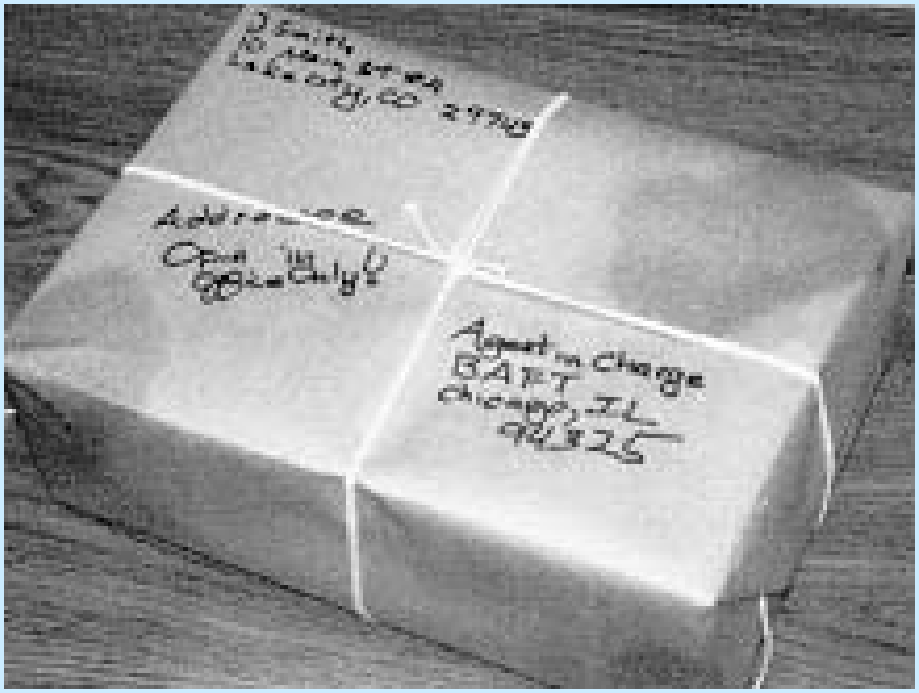
Handling the Threat

- Pay attention to background noises
  - clues to where the call is coming from
- Pay attention to the caller's voice
  - accent
  - impediment
  - male or female
  - adult or child

Bomb Threat Checklist

- Used to record information received during a telephoned bomb threat
- Assists with evaluation and investigation
- One page, fill-in-the-blanks format
- Irregular size paper
- Bright color (yellow)
- Should be kept at all desks receiving incoming calls

Letter and Package Bombs



Detecting a Letter Bomb

- Incidents of explosive devices arriving as mail have been occurring in the U.S. since WWI
- Utilizing mail services as a method of delivering bombs is a desirable tactic for both terrorists and criminals
- This allows the bomber to attack a target over great distances without traveling

Detecting a Letter Bomb

- This method of bomb delivery also presents some risk for the bomber
    - Once the bomb has been mailed the bomber loses control over it
    - The device could be discovered during shipping
    - The device could detonate before reaching the target
    - The device could be delivered to the wrong address
    - The device could be returned to the sender

Personnel Screening Mail

- Procedures for screening mail should be created
- All personnel responsible for handing mail should receive training
- Procedures should be created in writing
- Recognition clues should be posted in mail rooms
- Consideration given to screening equipment
- Training and review of procedures should be ongoing

Screening Equipment

- Organization should utilize a realistic approach to equipment application
- Consideration given to equipment partnering
- Types of screening equipment include
  - X-ray
  - Metal detectors
  - Vapor detectors
  - Dogs

Mail Room Security

- Located away from other workers
- Mail room located on ground floor, close to an exit
- Furniture kept to a minimum
- Instructions posted
- Room secured when not in use
- Access to mail should be restricted

Recognition Clues

- The goal of screening mail is detection of suspect items which may be a bomb
- Recognition clues are abnormalities in letters or packages that raise suspicions that the item may be something else

Recognition Clues

- Recognition clues have be assembled from evidence in past cases
- One must remember that a letter bomb may or may not exhibit these warning signs
- Recognition clues are a tool to assist personnel with determining if a letter is legitimate or not

Recognition Clues

- Foreign mail
- Out of state mail
- Special deliveries
- Abnormal deliveries
- Professional sealing
- Restrictive marking
- Hand written (poor)
- Incorrect Titles
- Titles but no names
- Misspellings
- Oily stains
- No return address

Recognition Clues

- Excessive weight
- Excessive postage
- Rigid envelope
- Uneven or lopsided
- Protruding wire/foil
- Excessive sealing
- Visual distractions
- Strange odor
- Sounds
- Inner enclosure

Greeting Card Incident

- From December 1996 to January 1997, 13 letter bombs disguised as holiday greeting cards were delivered to mail recipients in New York, Washington D.C., and London
- 3 more such card bombs were mailed to the federal prison in Leavenworth, KS
- One exploded in London, injuring two people.
- The rest were detected

Discovering a Suspect Letter

- Remain calm
- Set the item down
- Don’t handle or move it
- Don’t cover it
- Don’t place it in water
- Don’t attempt to carry it outside
- Don’t permit others to handle it
- Notify management

Discovering a Suspect Letter

- Evacuate the area
- Once the area has been evacuated, do not permit re-entry
- When law enforcement arrives provide them with information regarding the item and its location

Search Operations

Purpose

- The goal of a search is to determine whether or not a possible hazardous device is present
- Clarity regarding this goal must be understood
- We are searching for suspicious items or objects, not bombs

Realities of a Search

- There is no way to accurately say whether or not a hazardous device truly exists, even if a threat has initiated the search
- There is no way to determine in advance where a device is located or what it looks like
- The search operation must focus on identifying items or objects that seem unusual or out of place

Developing a Search Plan

- A search must be systematic and thorough
- This is accomplished with advance planning
- The plan should be written
- Responsibilities must be defined
- Procedures for conducting the search
- Equipment, communications, search diagrams
- Operational safety

Training

- All personnel should receive training regarding all aspects, policies, and procedures involved in the plan
- Greater emphasis placed on
  - security
  - housekeeping
  - maintenance
  - supervisors

Decision to Search

- Decision to search is in the hands of management
- Search must be based on a plan

Types of Searches

- Proactive search
  - searches conducted as a preventive security measure, in advance of an event
- Reactive search
  - searches conducted in response to a bomb threat incident

Defining Search Areas

- Interior search
    - employee work areas
    - public areas
- Exterior search
    - parking lots and structures
    - grounds surrounding the building

Interior Searches

- Lobby
- Restrooms
- Shoppes
- Hallways
- Elevators
- Stairwells
- Employee lounges
- Vending machines
- Furniture
- Waste baskets
- Telephone booths
- Doorways
- Storage areas
- Common work areas
- Specific work areas
- Shipping / receiving
- Unattended items

Exterior Searches

- Entrances and exits
- Waste cans / dumpsters
- Parking areas
- Perimeter
- Grounds around building
- Flower beds and shrubbery
- Break areas / benches / picnic tables

Trends in Bomb Placement 91-95

- Inside buildings - 595
- Outside - 1762
- Men’s Restroom - 147
- Women Restroom - 3
- Parking Lots - 115
- Trash Cans - 177
- Store Rooms - 23
- Building Roofs - 46
- Machinery - 445

- BATF Statistics

Safety Rules for Search Operations

- Never touch or move a suspicious item or object
- Don’t cover the item
- Don’t attempt to defuse or deactivate the object
- Never assume only one device has been planted
- Pay attention to possible booby trap devices
- Search in teams of two when possible
- Report all suspicious objects

Safety Rules for Search Operations

- Don’t use two-way radio communications in the search area
- Pay attention to detail
- Concentrate on the search
- Don’t get sloppy

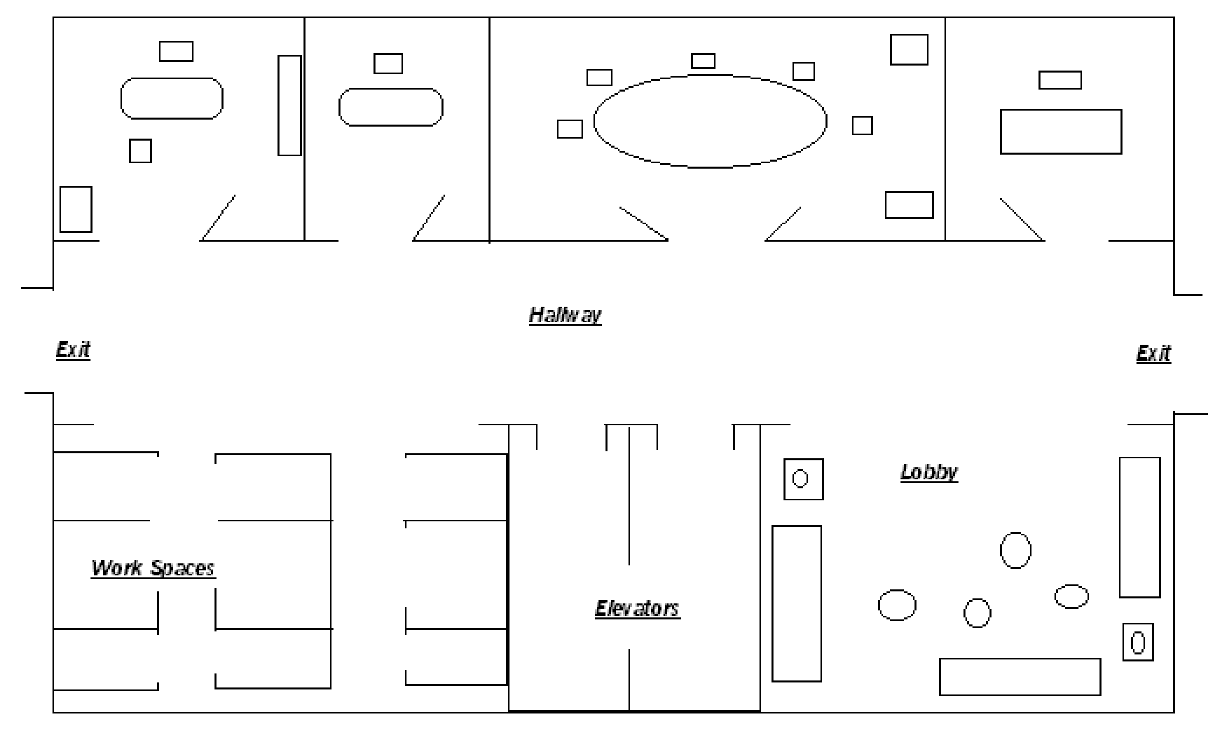
Communication

- Verbal communication must exist between searchers and leaders
- Two-way radio communications limited
- Telephone communication primary

Search Operation Diagrams

- Used to assist with executing a systematic search
- Used by search teams and leaders
- Created from existing floor plans
- Allows for accurate record of the search
- Color highlighter pens can be used to designate areas which are clear or containing a suspect item
- Search leader maintains master search diagram

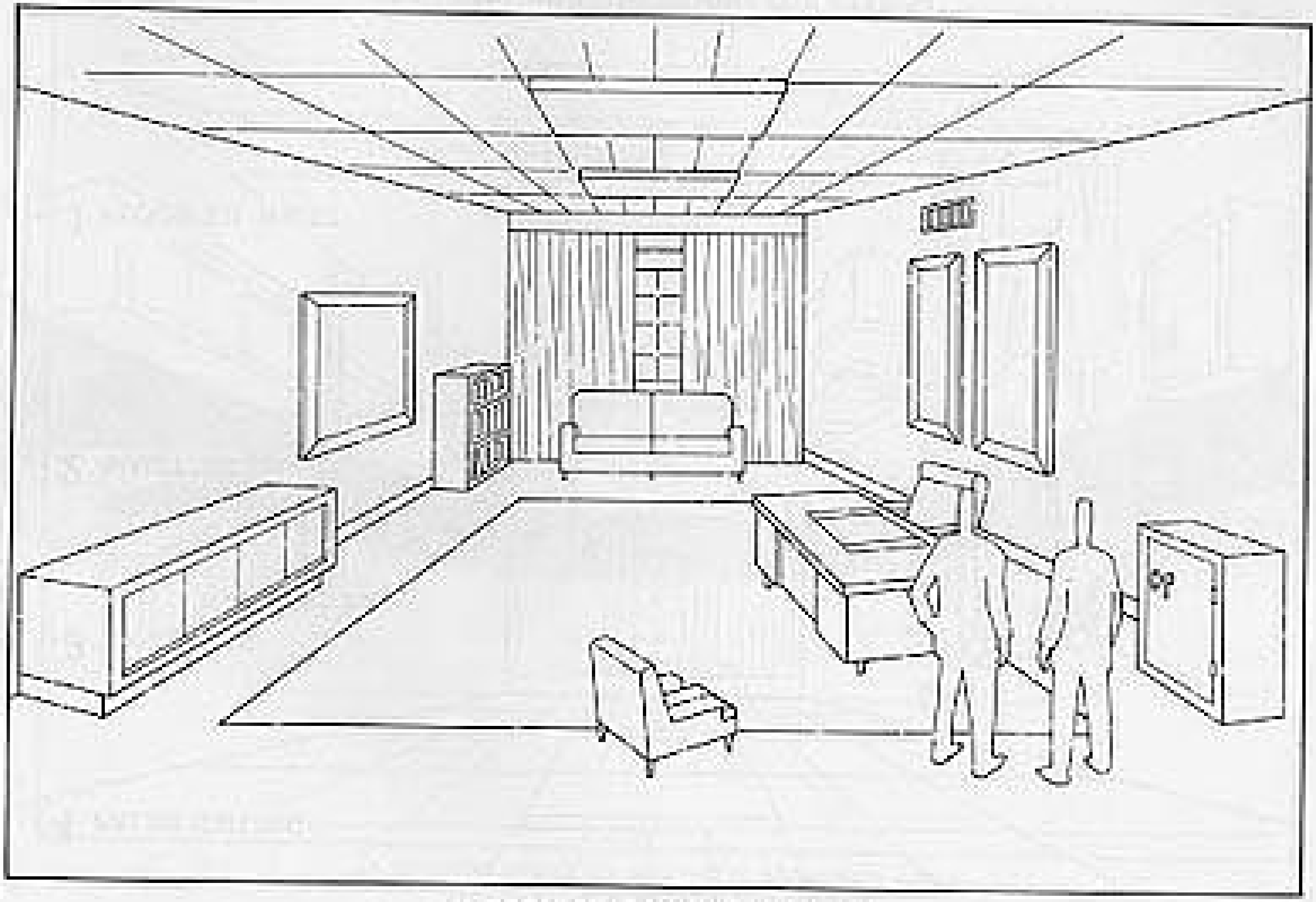
Search Operation Diagrams



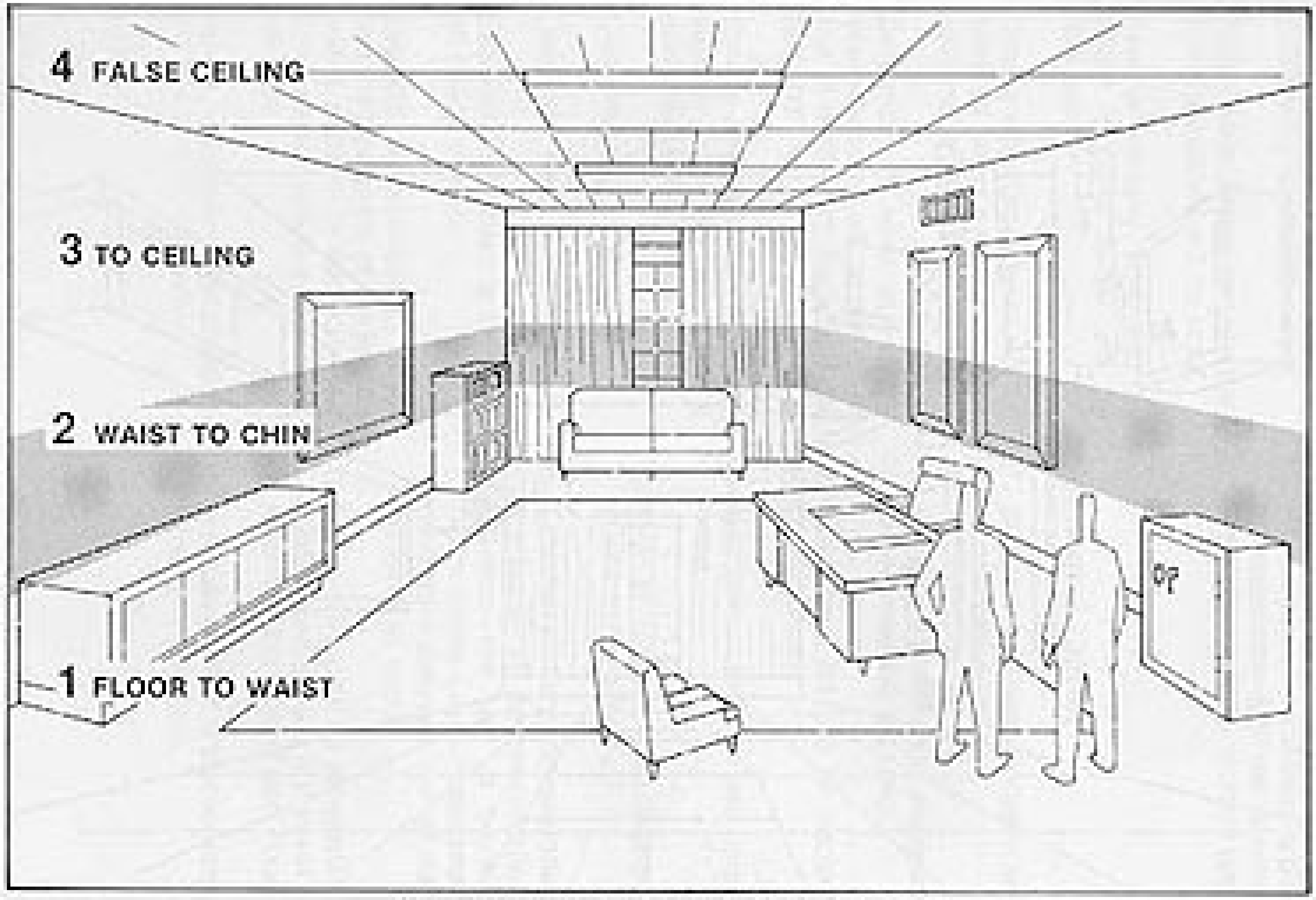
Room Searches

Searching a Room

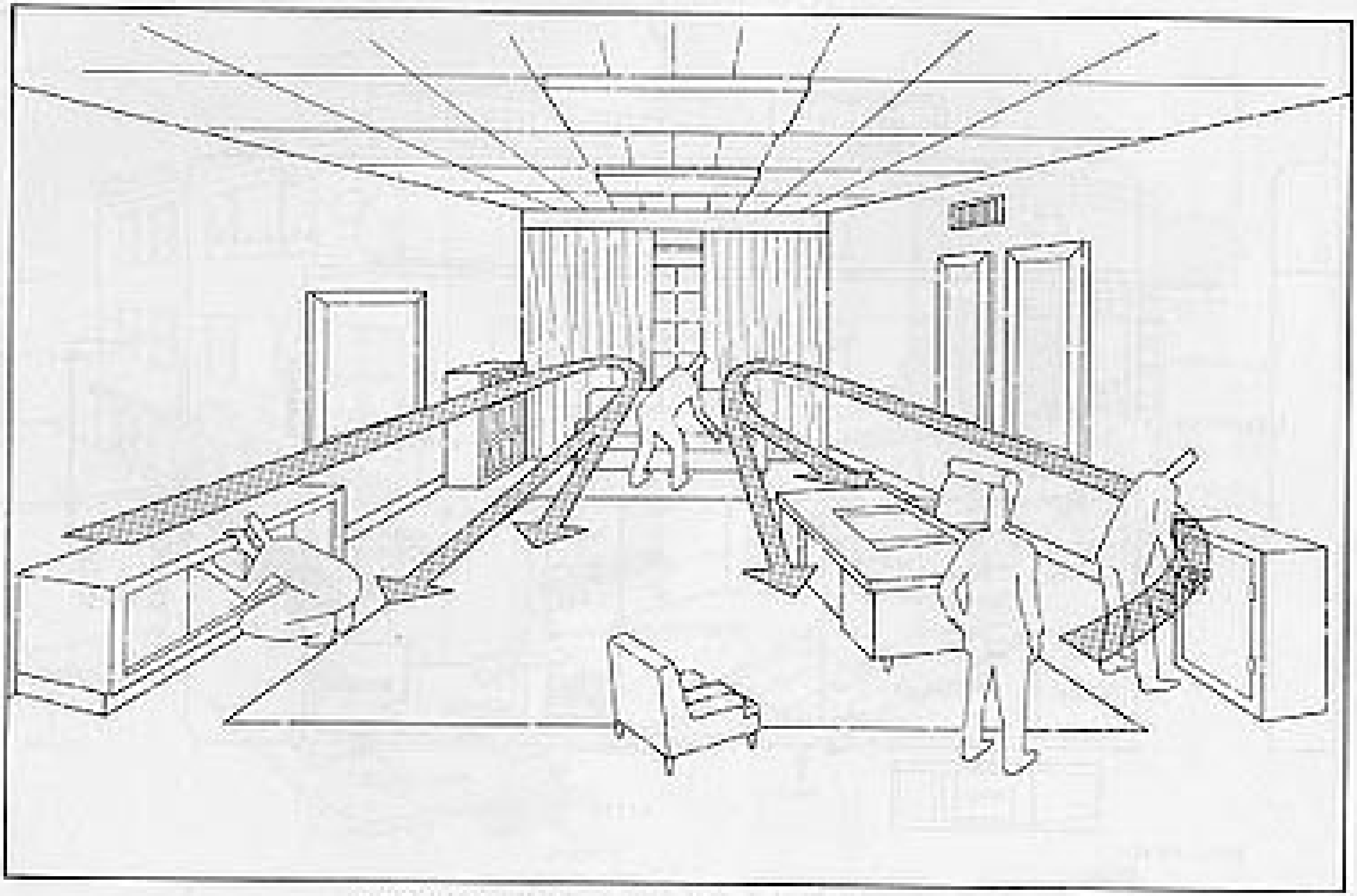
- Two person team when possible
- Stress teamwork
- Remain in verbal communication
- The search starts at the door
- Proceed slowly and carefully
- Stress safety at all times



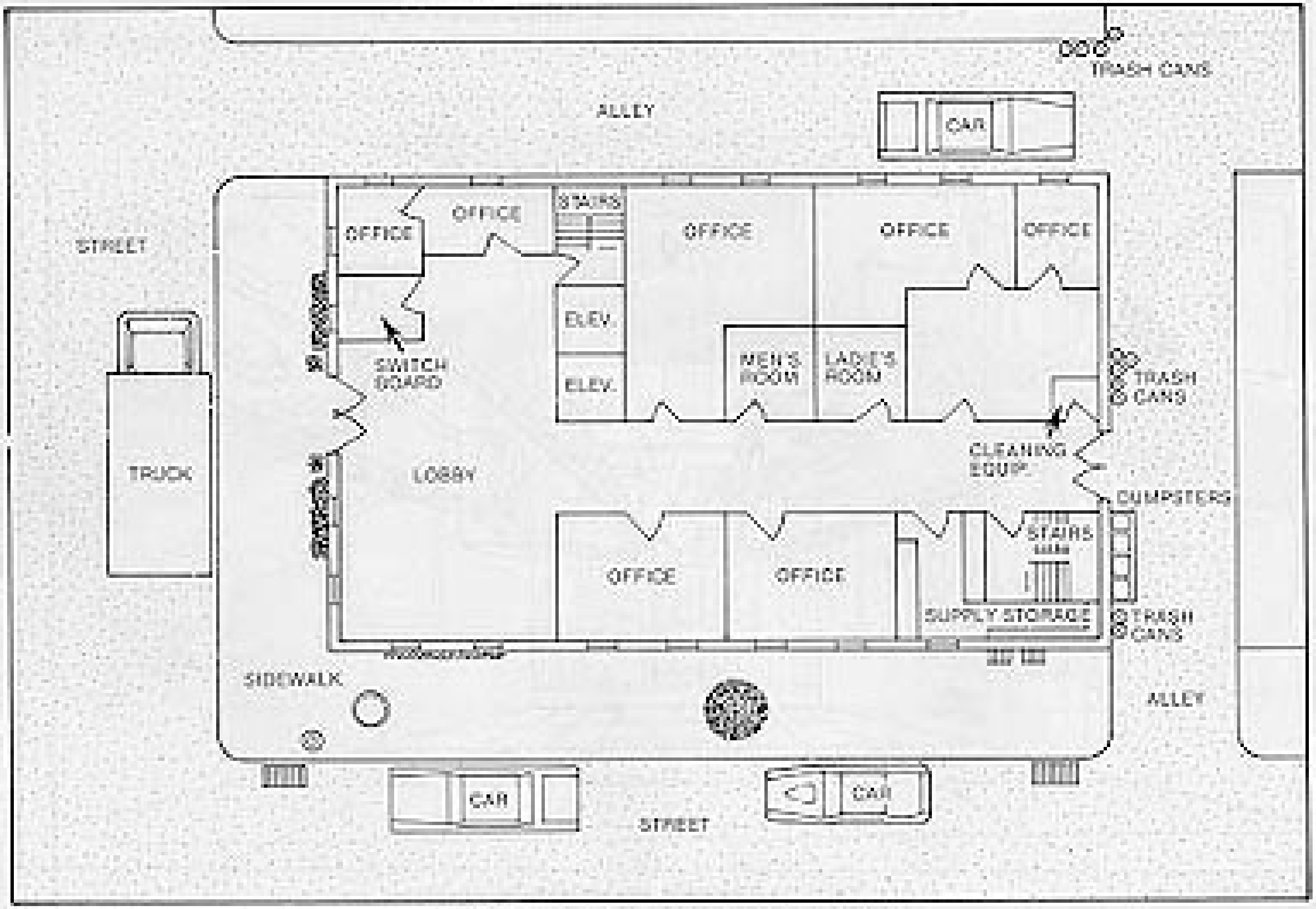
#1 ROOM SEARCH-STOP, LISTEN



#2 DIVIDE ROOM BY HEIGHT FOR SEARCH



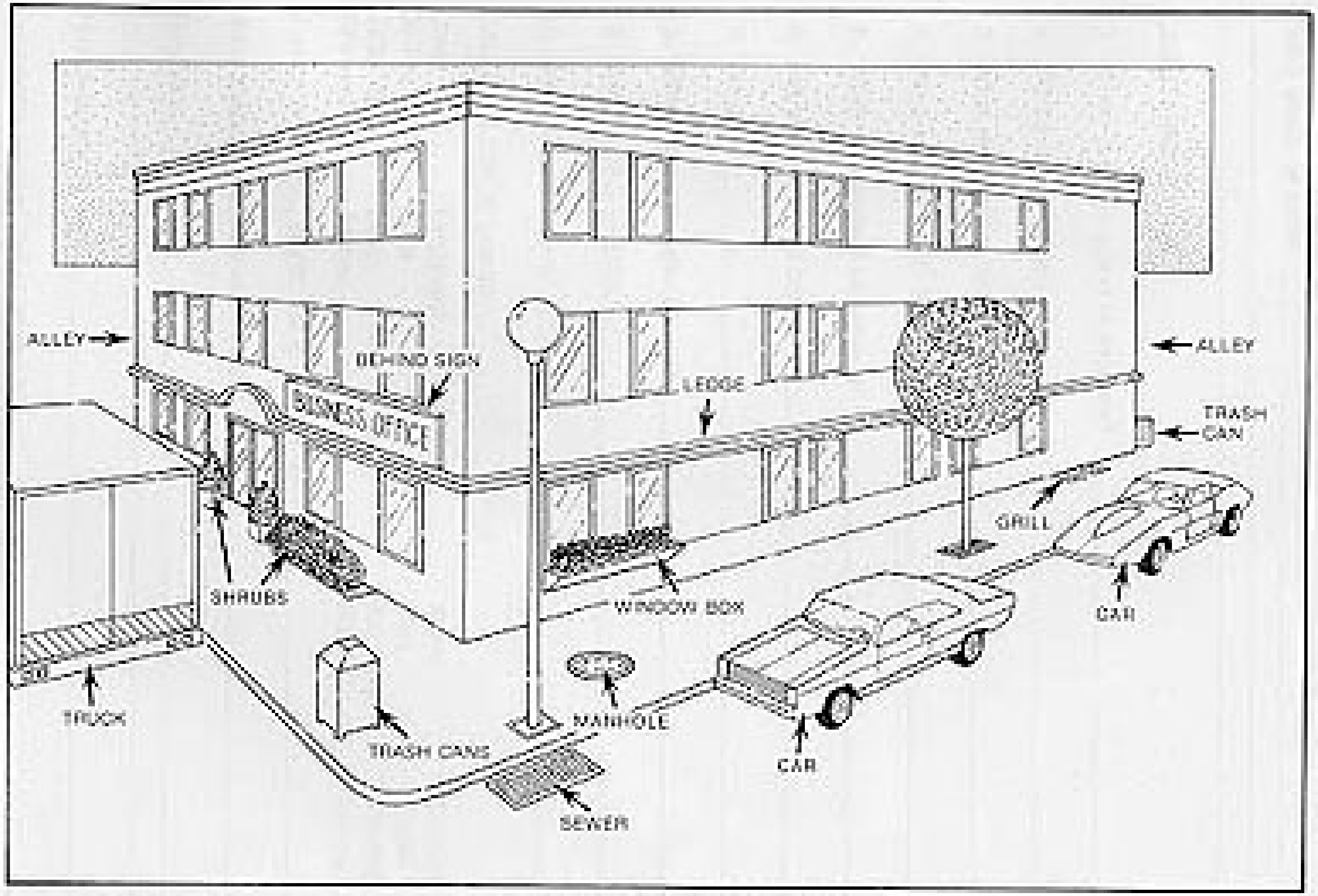
#3 SEARCH ROOM BY HEIGHT & ASSIGNED AREA,
OVERLAP FOR BETTER COVERAGE



#4 SEARCH INTERNAL PUBLIC AREAS

Searching Outside Areas

- Similar to searching inner areas
- Primary areas are grounds surrounding the building and parking areas
- Two person teams when possible
- Slow and systematic
- Divide large areas into sections
- Pay attention to areas which appear freshly dug up or disturbed



#5 SEARCH OUTSIDE AREAS

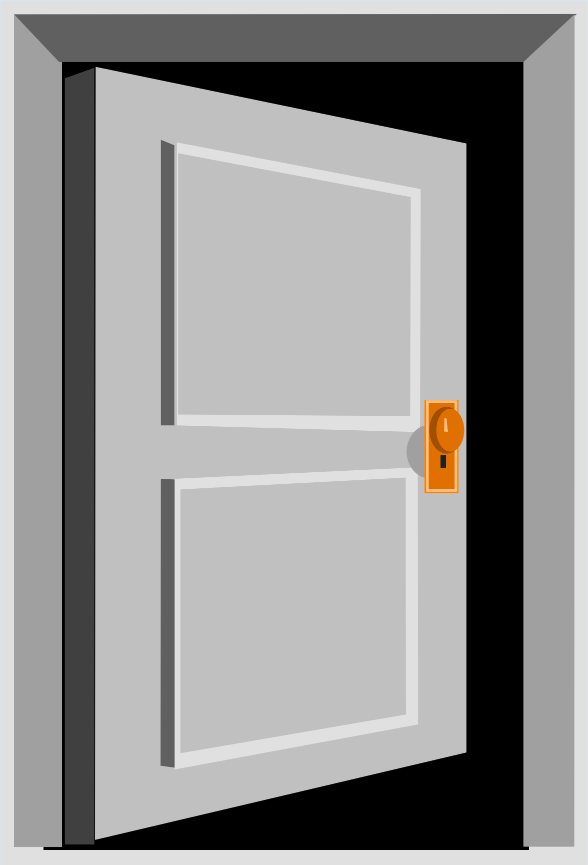
Parking Area Searches

- Parking areas present a problem due to the vehicles located in them
- Searches of individual vehicles is a difficult and time consuming task that will most likely be unable to perform
- Inspection of the areas around and under vehicles should be performed
- Identifying suspect or unattended vehicles

Locating a Suspicious Item

- Don’t touch or move the item
- Don’t cover or place in water
- Notify search leader of discovery
- Give details of finding
- Notify other teams in area
- Evacuate area immediately
- Notify law enforcement
- Attempt no re-entry to the area

Evacuations



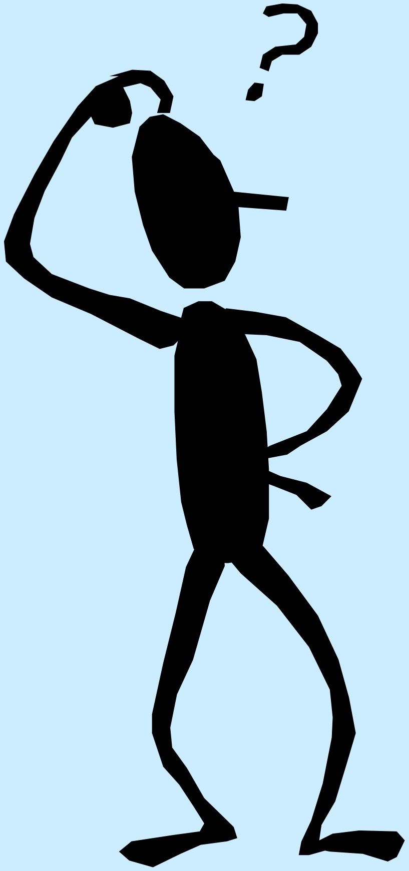
Decision to Evacuate

- The objective of an evacuation is the systematic and orderly removal of people from an area containing a hazard
- Evacuation of people from harms way is always the objective
- Decision in the hands of management
- Evacuation should proceed based on a plan
- Standard fire evacuation plan

Decision to Evacuate

- Decision to evacuate should be based on logic and not on fear and panic
- There is no standard decision protocol
- Evacuations based on a credible threat
- If a suspicious item is discovered
- Full or partial evacuations
- Err on the side of safety

When In Doubt, Get Out



Developing an Evacuation Plan

- Plan must be written
- Procedures clearly defined
- Plan should reflect the reality of the organization
- Define roles and responsibilities
- Identify evacuation routes
- Identify evacuation assembly areas
- Initiating the evacuation

Developing an Evacuation Plan

- Evacuation notifications
- Procedures for visitors and vendors
- Procedures for tenants
- Procedures for persons with disabilities
- Procedures for injured persons
- Accounting for personnel after the evacuation
- Assembly area security
- Return to work procedure

Evacuation Routes

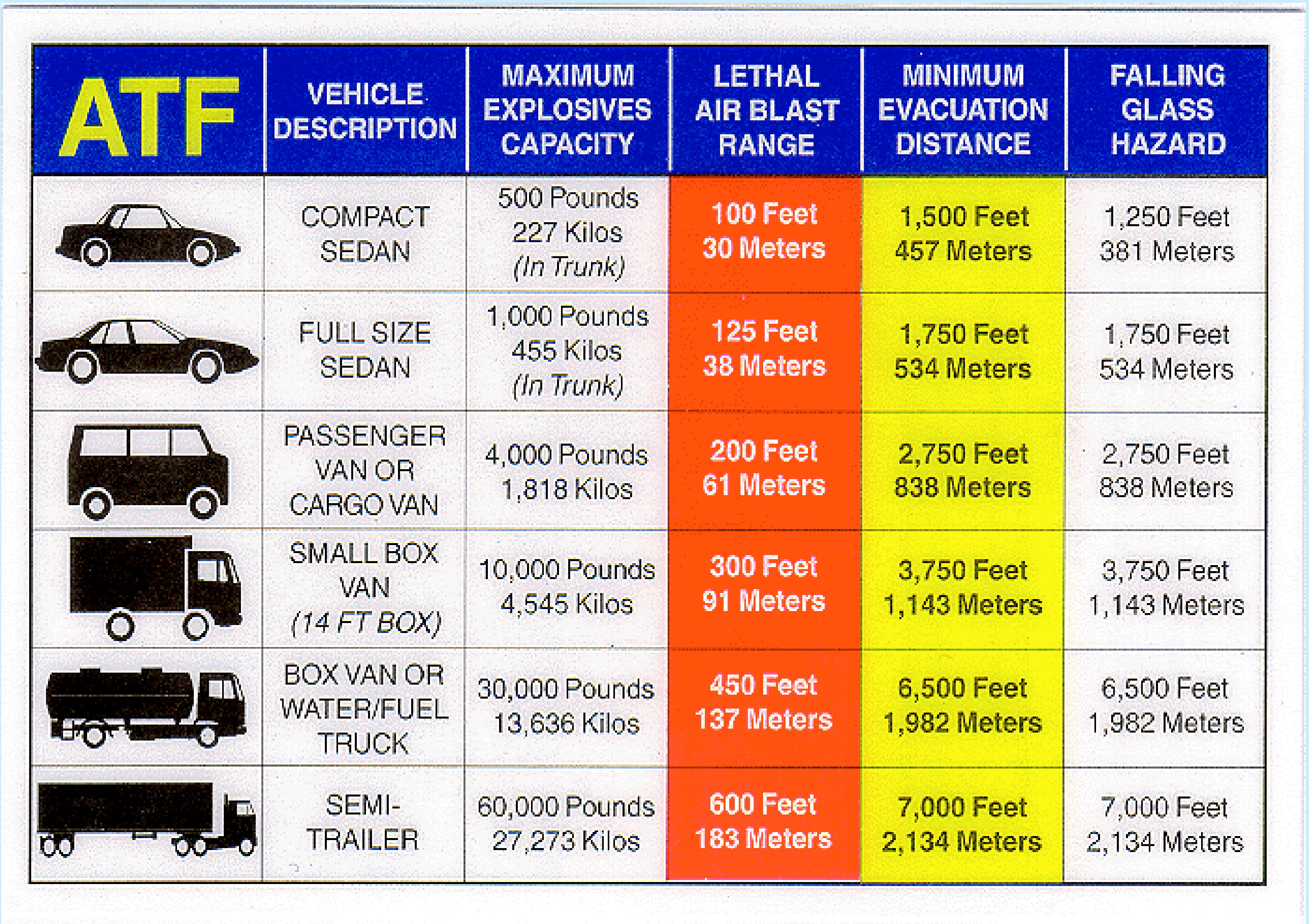
- Evacuation routes should be established for all areas of the facility
- Appointment of “floor wardens” or “evacuation supervisors”
- Re-route procedures must be anticipated
- Communication
- Evacuation drills and posted instructions

Safe Distance

- How far way is far enough?
- The location and distance of evacuation assembly areas will greatly depend upon the facility location and available land
- Barriers and terrain considered
- Evacuation data varies with regards to distance
- 100 yards to 1000 yards
- Greatest distance possible should be the goal

Evacuation Distances

1-27 lb. Explosive	900 ft.	300 yd.
30 lb. Explosive	930 ft.	310 yd.
50 lb. Explosive	1104 ft.	368 yd.
70 lb. Explosive	1125 ft.	375 yd.
100 lb. Explosive	1400 ft.	467 yd.
200 lb. Explosive	1750 ft.	583 yd.
500 lb. Explosive	2400 ft.	800 yd.
1000 lb. Explosive	3800 ft.	1267 yd.



ATF	VEHICLE DESCRIPTION	MAXIMUM EXPLOSIVES CAPACITY	LETHAL AIR BLAST RANGE	MINIMUM EVACUATION DISTANCE	FALLING GLASS HAZARD
	COMPACT SEDAN	500 Pounds 227 Kilos *(In Trunk)*	**100 Feet 30 Meters**	**1,500 Feet 457 Meters**	1,250 Feet 381 Meters
	FULL SIZE SEDAN	1,000 Pounds 455 Kilos *(In Trunk)*	**125 Feet 38 Meters**	**1,750 Feet 534 Meters**	1,750 Feet 534 Meters
	PASSENGER VAN OR CARGO VAN	4,000 Pounds 1,818 Kilos	**200 Feet 61 Meters**	**2,750 Feet 838 Meters**	2,750 Feet 838 Meters
	SMALL BOX VAN *(14 FT BOX)*	10,000 Pounds 4,545 Kilos	**300 Feet 91 Meters**	**3,750 Feet 1,143 Meters**	3,750 Feet 1,143 Meters
	BOX VAN OR WATER/FUEL TRUCK	30,000 Pounds 13,636 Kilos	**450 Feet 137 Meters**	**6,500 Feet 1,982 Meters**	6,500 Feet 1,982 Meters
	SEMI-TRAILER	60,000 Pounds 27,273 Kilos	**600 Feet 183 Meters**	**7,000 Feet 2,134 Meters**	7,000 Feet 2,134 Meters

Assembly Area

- Assembly area must be secured in advance
- Search conducted of area
- Free of “secondary devices”
- Free of vehicles
- Surveillance

Ending the Evacuation

- Decision in hands of management
- No standard protocol
- If no explosion has occurred after a reasonable time has lapsed, it is generally considered safe to return
- What if a device has been detected?
- What if an explosion occurs?

End

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